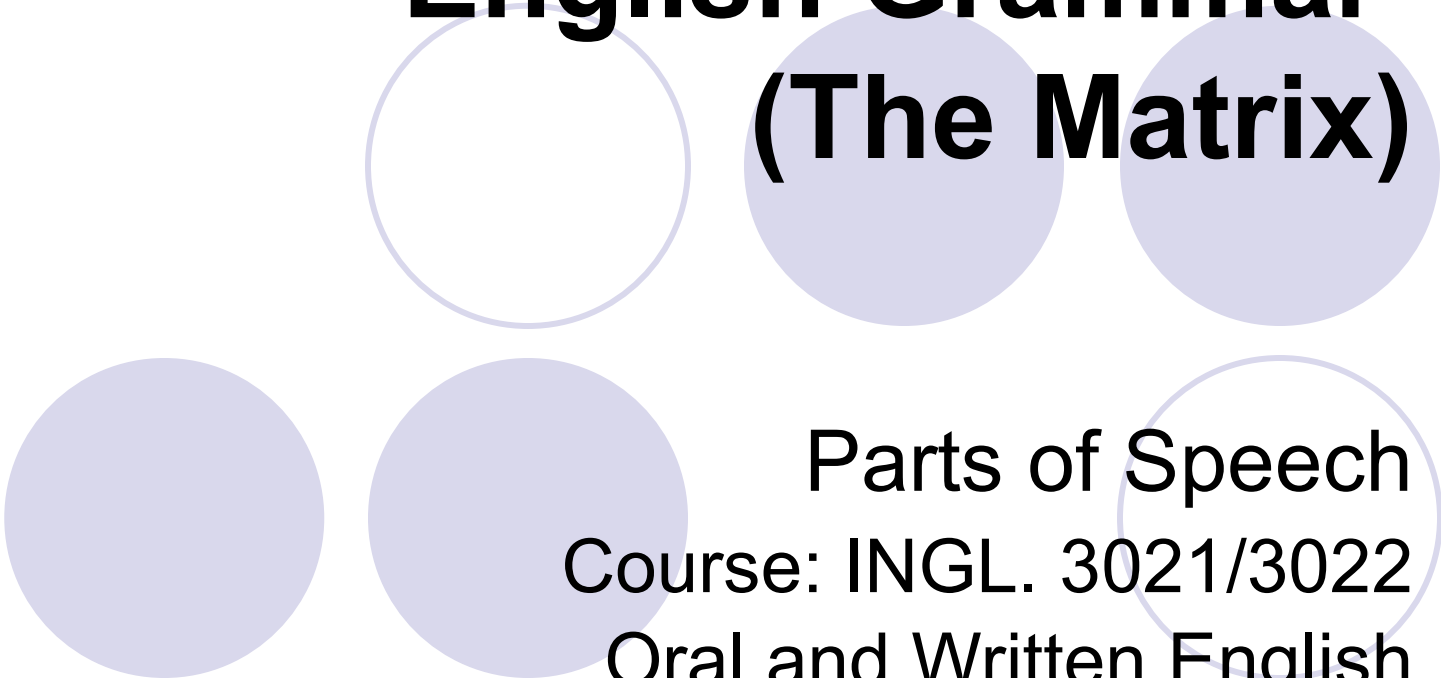


# **English Grammar (The Matrix)**



**Parts of Speech**

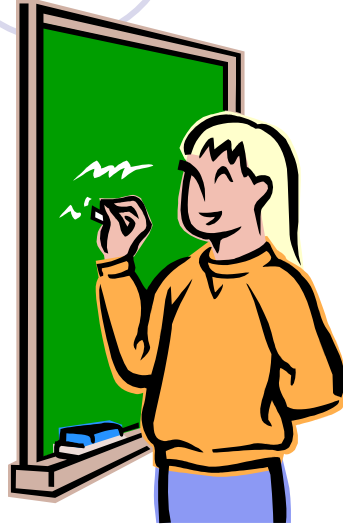
**Course: INGL. 3021/3022**

**Oral and Written English**

**Professor: Aníbal Muñoz**

# Preview

- Definitions
- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Verbs
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Prepositions
- Conjunctions



- Interjections
- Determiners
- Subordinators
- Interrogatives
- Qualifiers
- Sentence combinations
- Yes/no questions
- Information questions
- Punctuation rules
- Capitalization rules



# Grammar

- definition

The grammar of a language is a complex of systems that may be analyzed and studied on these three levels: (Noam Chomsky's UG)

- Phonology (set of sounds/ symbols)

- Morphology (combinations of sounds that carry single units of meaning)

3. Syntax (how single units of meaning are combined to form words, phrases and sentences.

# Parts of speech (Nouns)

- Nouns
- 2. Definition
- 3. Proper / common
- 4. Singular / plural (annex)
- 5. Count / non-count  
/abstract (annex)  
(how much –how many)
- 6. Collectible (group nouns)
- 7. Units of measurement

(Reference: Schramper Azar,  
Betty, 1996. *Basic English Grammar*)



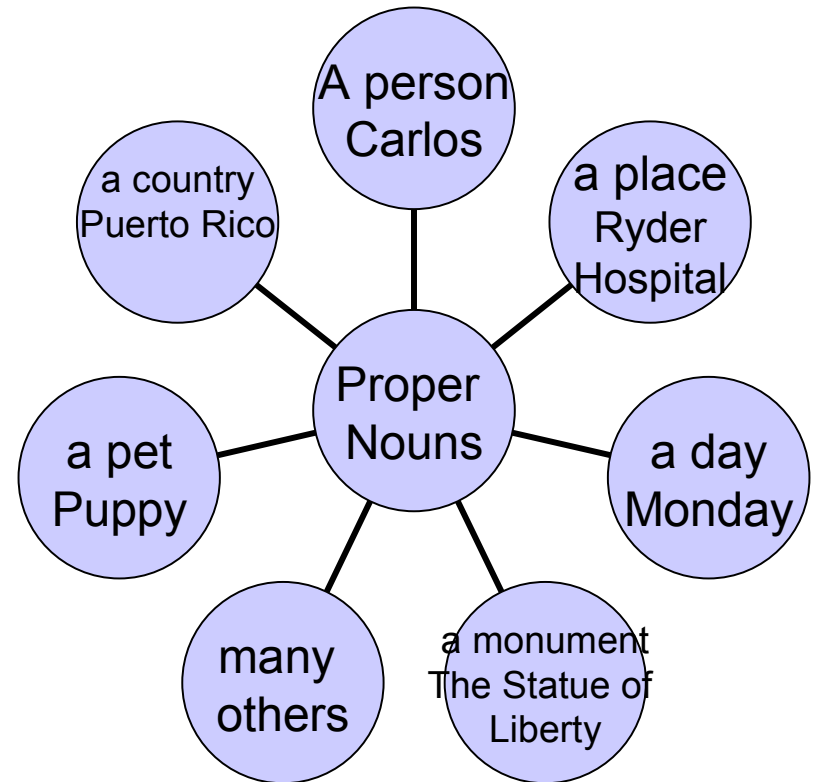
# Definition (proper and common nouns)

- Nouns – words used to name a person, place, thing, object, quality, idea, concept, or an action.

Ref. (American Heritage Dictionary, 2001)

- Proper Nouns- special or particular name given to common nouns to distinguish them from others of the same kind.

Example: common- *woman*  
proper     *Martha*



# Proper and common nouns

COMMON	PROPER	COMMON	PROPER
day	<b>Saturday</b>	associations	<b>Members Club</b>
month	<b>October</b>	movies	<b>Titanic</b>
mountain	<b>El Yunque</b>	planets	<b>Neptune</b>
river	<b>The Amazon</b>	city	<b>San Juan</b>
ocean	<b>Pacific Ocean</b>	historical periods	<b>Middle Ages</b>
book	<b>Applied Linguistic</b>	language	<b>Spanish</b>
newspaper	<b>New York Times</b>	nationality	<b>Puerto Rican</b>
religion	<b>Catholic</b>	School course	<b>English 101</b>
brand of product	<b>Cadillac</b>	institutions	<b>University of Puerto Rico</b>

# Nouns (singular and plural)

- **Rule No. 1** (Add **-s** to the end of noun)

cup          cups  
student      students

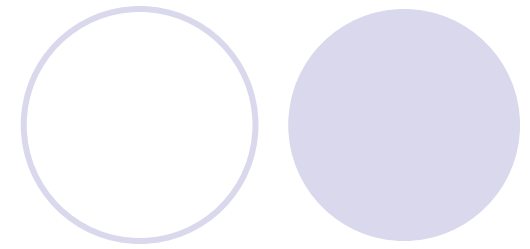
- **Rule No.2** consonants before “y”  
change **-y** to **i** and add **-es**

city -cities      party- parties      lady-ladies

- **Rule No.3** vowels before “y”  
add **-s**

boy –boys      key –keys      day -days

# Singular and plural (cont.)



- Rule No. 4** (–f and –fe endings)  
change the **–f** or **–fe** to v and **–es**  
life –lives    wife –wives    thief –thieves

- Rule No. 5** (sh, ch, x, ss endings) add –es  
bush    –bushes  
match –matches  
box    –boxes  
kiss    –kisses

- Rule No. 6** (consonant + o) add –es (vowel +o) –s  
**tomato –tomatoes**                      **radio radios**





# Practice Exercises

Use the plural form to fill in the blanks. (provided list)

Baby

Boy

City

Country

Lady

Party

Tray

Key

Dictionary

cowboy

- They have one girl and two \_\_\_\_\_.
- I visited many \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
- Women give birth to \_\_\_\_\_.
- She lost the \_\_\_\_\_ of the car and the house!
- \_\_\_\_\_ rides horses in Texas.
- Madrid and Paris are beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.
- We must bring \_\_\_\_\_ to the English class.
- Good evening \_\_\_\_\_ and gentleman.
- On Saturday nights, I like to go to \_\_\_\_\_.
- People carry their food on \_\_\_\_\_ at the cafeteria.

# Pronunciation of plurals (s / es)

- Group A Final **–s** is pronounced **/z/** after voiced sounds (taxicabs, beds, dogs, balls, years, days, boys, trees, etc.)
- Group B Final **–s** is pronounced **/s/** after voiceless sounds (books, cups, groups, cats, students, desks, etc.)
- Group C Final **–s, es** is pronounced **/ez/**
  - after “s” sounds** (classes, horses, boxes, faces)
  - after “z” sounds** (sizes, roses, noises)
  - after “sh” sounds** (dishes, bushes)
  - after “ch” sounds** (matches, sandwiches)
  - after “ge/dge” sounds** (pages, ages, bridges, edges)

# Irregular plural forms (exceptions)

- Child children
- Foot feet
- Man men
- Woman women
- Mouse mice
- Tooth teeth
- Fish fish
- \_\_\_\_\_ people  
(is always plural) (no s)



# Count and noncount nouns

- Count nouns

a book	books
one book	two books
	some books
	a lot of books
	many books
	a few books

- Non-count nouns

money	
	some money
	a lot of money
	much money
	a little money

- Common non-count nouns

advice, furniture, love, peace,  
homework, luck information,  
food, mail, music, traffic,  
weather, work, bread, cheese,  
coffee, rice, sand, meat, milk,  
water, sugar, money, oil,

liquids	materials (paper)
abstracts	general
food	
gases	

# Oral Practice

(count vs. non-count)

Chair	Traffic	Music	Work
Furniture	Cars	Coffee	Water
Coin	Fact	Library	Jewelry
Money	Information	Peace	Rings
Letters	Homework	Advice	Justice
mail	assignment	job	sugar

# Pronouns

- Definition
- Personal pronouns (subject-object)
- Possessive adjectives
- Possessive pronouns
- Reflexive
- Indefinite
- Interrogative
- Demonstrative
- Relative
- reciprocal



# Verbs (verb tenses /conjugation)

- Definition
- Regular
- Irregular verbs
- Spelling / pronunciation
- Conjugation (annex-practice)
- Auxiliary verbs/ modals (annex)
- Infinitives
- Gerunds





Verbs

Regular/ Irregular/ verb tenses

Regular verbs (d or ed endings)

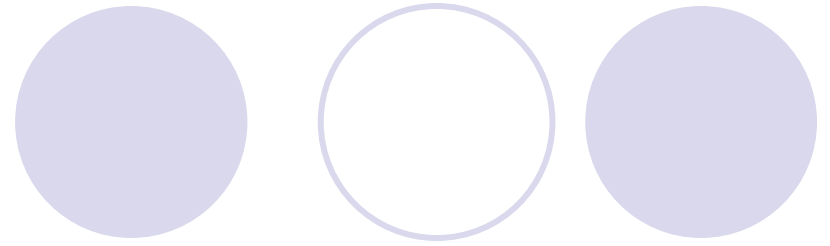
/d/ sound pronunciation

/t/ sound pronunciation

/ed/ pronunciation



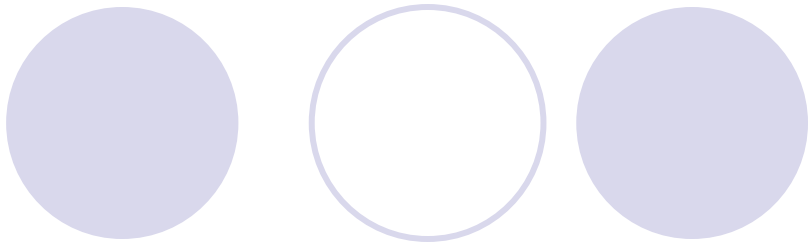
# Irregular verbs



- Three forms
- Two forms
- One form

# Verb conjugation

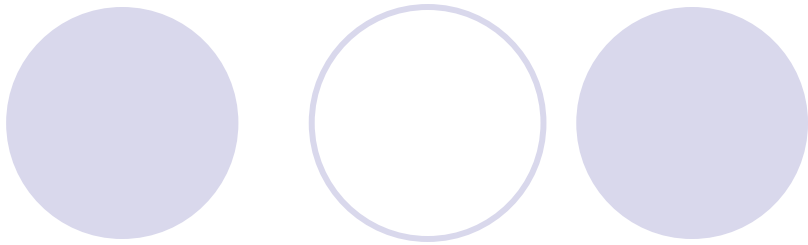
- Simple present tense



I	Work
You	Work
He, she, it	<b>Works</b>
We	Work
You	Work
they	work

# Verb tenses

- Simple past



I	Worked
You	Worked
He, she, it	Worked
We	Worked
You	Worked
they	worked

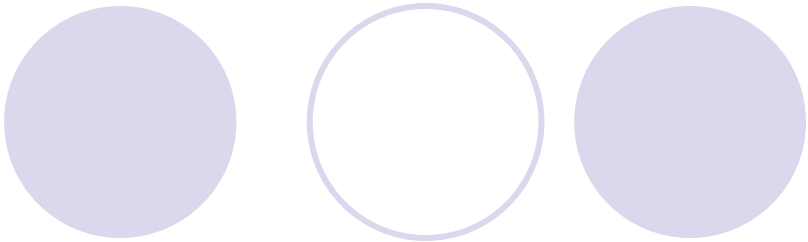
# Verb tenses

- **Simple future**
- Another way to express the simple future

I am going to work tomorrow.

She is going to work next week.

They are going to work on Sunday.



I	will work
You	will work
He, she, it	will work
We	will work
You	will work
they	will work

# Present progressive

I	am working right now.
You	are working.
He, she, it	is working.
We	are working.
You	are working.
They	are working.

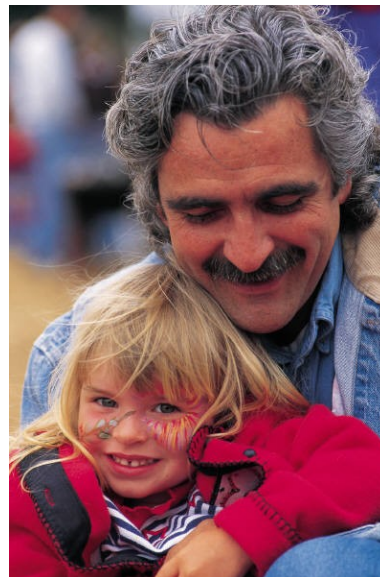
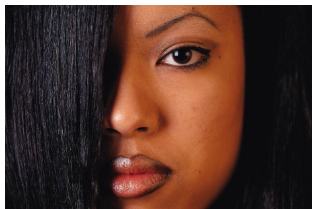
# Past progressive (continuous)

I	was working last night.
You	were working yesterday.
He, she, it	was working last summer.
We	were working a few hours ago.
You	were working last week.
They	were working last Monday.

# Future progressive (continuous)

I	will be working tomorrow.
You	will be working this afternoon.
He, she, it	will be working next weekend.
We	will be working tonight.
You	will be working next summer.
They	will be working next semester.

# Adjectives



- Definition
- Articles as adjectives
- Order of adjectives in a series (color, size, origin, nationalities, shape, age, etc..)
- Past participles / gerunds used as adjectives
- Comparatives and superlatives comparisons (annex-practice)



# Adverbs



- Definition
- Adverbs of frequency (annex)
- Adverbs of time
- Adverbs of location (place)
- Adverbs of mode

# Prepositions

- Definition
- IN, ON and AT (annex –time and location)
- All prepositions
- Transitional expressions (prep. Phrases-annex)



# Conjunctions



- Definition
- Correlative conjunctions
- Coordinating conjunctions
- Subordinate conjunctions
- Conjunctive adverbs
- Other subordinators (annex)

erjec

- ions





Capitalization Rules (annex)

Punctuation Rules (annex)

Sentence Combinations

YES/NO questions

Information questions